

Synthesis :- In this scientific Era, we try to express a number of thoughts simply ~~and~~ and evidently in a little span of time to save the time. Grammarians and men of letters discovered a way to express those thoughts through a sentence by ~~combina~~ combining two or more simple sentences to get this target and we call this way and process synthesis. That is, synthesis is the processes in which two or more simple sentences are converted into a larger sentence by combining them together. The term synthesis literally implies to ~~add~~ or to combine ~~such a way~~. That is to say synthesis by which such a sentence is created by combining two or more sentences in which all main themes of those simple sentences are in ~~hor~~ ~~unt~~. In this order, bearing necessary words ~~and~~ or clauses completely a new sentence is created which can be simple compound or complex pay attention to the sentences given below-

- (i) Sheela studied very well.
- (ii) she stood first in her class.



All these two sentences can be combined into a larger sentence by three ways.

- A. Having studied very well Sheela stood first in her class. (simple sentence)
- B. Sheela studied very well and so she stood first in her class. (compound sentence)
- C. Sheela studied so well that she stood first in her class. (complex sentence)

In above sentences new sentences have been created by the process of synthesis. All the sentences express the sense of sentences correctly and beautifully at their reflective places. All the sentences have been formed by combining two sentences given as such there are three methods of the sentences process of synthesis.

- a) Two combined simple sentences into a larger simple sentence.
- b) Two combined simple sentences into a larger compound sentence.
- c) Two combined simple sentences into a complex sentence.



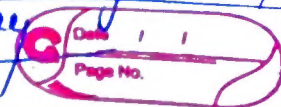
These points should always be kept in while combining sentences into a larger sentence.

1. In simple sentence only one principle clause is found.
2. Complex sentence is made up of a principle clause and sub-ordinate clauses.
3. In mixed sentences it is necessary to be at least two principle clauses and at least one sub ordinate clause.
4. Compound sentence is made up of at least two principle clauses (co-ordinate clauses) on which sub-ordinate clause depends.

**A** What is most remarkable thing about simple sentence is there cannot be more finite verbs than one. While making simple sentence by combining two or more simple sentences. Excluding the finite verb of only one simple sentence of them given, the finite verbs of the rest simple sentences are changed into infinite infinitive, gerund, participle, prepositional phrase etc. In this regard some rules are explained below with whose help two or more simple sentences are changed into one larger



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### Simple sentence.

- a) by the use of participle
- b) by the use of nominative absolute
- c) by the use of noun or phrase in apposition.
- d) by the use of Infinitive.
- e) by the use of preposition or prepositional phrases with noun or gerund.
- f) by the use of adverbs or adverbial phrases.

Now let us consider that how a simple sentence is created by combining two or more simple sentences with the help of these rules or methods. It is necessary to know in which situation which rule or method is applied and used. There is not any fixed rule for this at what time which method or rule will be used and applied. To know this which rule to be used will not be hard if we understand the sense and meaning of simple sentences given.

### Rule No. (1)

#### participle

By the use of 'participle' —  
⇒ what is participle?

Participle is ~~a~~ the combined form of verb and adjective, as such



It is called verbal adjective. Participle is of following types -

### 1. Present Participle or, Imperfect participle

Present participle is created by adding the suffix 'ing' to the last of the ~~main~~ base form of main verb that is  $V_1 + \text{ing} = \text{present participle}$ .

ex - go + ing = going  
see + ing = seeing  
run + ing = running

### 2. Past Participle -

In conjugation third form ( $V_3$ ) of main verb is called past participle  
Ex - gone, set, clad, come  
rung, hung, wept, ~~etc~~ crept etc

### 3. Perfect Participle -

Perfect participle is created by adding by 'Having' to the ~~beginning of~~ beginning of 3<sup>rd</sup> form of main verb in active form and 'Having been' in the passive form.

ie - Having +  $V_3$  = perfect participle in active form

eg:- Having + gone = Having gone

Having + been +  $V_3$  = perfect participle in passive form.

eg, Having been + asked =  
Having been asked (passive form)



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When to use 'Participle' — Now we have known about participle in detail, now we have to notice 'when and how' how a 'Participle' is used to combined two or more simple sentences together to form a larger simple sentence.

In this respect, some rules are tried below —

Rule No. 1. —

For this the subjects of all simple sentences should be the same. (common), that is the same person or thing is used as the subject of all simple sentences.

Rule No. 2. —

On observing the verbs of those simple sentences it since to us that one after another work was done systematically and they are related to each other.

Ex. a) He loaded the gun.

b) He took aim.

c) He shot the bear.

= Having loaded the gun and taken aim he shot the bear.

or, Loading the gun and taking aim he shot the bear.



- Exa) a) He saw a lion.  
b) He did not find any means of protection.  
c) He climbed up a tree.

= Having seen a lion and not found no means of protection he climbed up a tree.  
or, seeing a lion and finding no means of protection he climbed up a tree.

Ex. of your letter was wrongly addressed  
b) It did not reach my house.

= Having been wrongly addressed wrongly your letter did not reach my house.  
or, being wrongly addressed your letter did not reach my house.

All the simple sentences explained have been the same subject and all the works have been done one after another that is why 'participles' are found suitable to combine them into a larger simple sentence.



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The verb that tells the characteristic of the work that was done first is changed into participle and the work which was done latter is left in its same form.

Ex. a) He ran after the thief.  
b) He caught him.

= Running after the thief he caught him.

a) she worked hard.

b) she felt tired.

= Having worked hard she felt tired.

a) He raised his gun.

b) He took aim.

c) He shot at the bird on the tree.

= Having raised his gun and taken aim he shot at the bird on the tree.

a) He had his milk.

b) He went to house.

= Having gone to house he had his milk.

a) I was not satisfied with his behaviour.

b) I resolved to give up his company.

c) I never invited him to my house.

= Having resolved to give up his company  
being not satisfying with his behaviour  
I never invited him to my house.



Being thus satisfied with his behaviour and resolving to give up his company, I never invited him to my house.

② By the use of Nominative absolute. Previously we have noticed that if the subjects of two or more simple sentences are not different in that case. They will be combined by the use of participles. But if the subjects of the simple sentences given are different that is, they are not the same in that ~~case~~ circumstance absolute phrase is used to combine them to form a larger simple sentence. Absolute phrase is also known as nominative absolute. First of all we must know about absolute phrase or nominative absolute and gather a lot of knowledge about it which is been explained below.

\* What is absolute phrase.

When the noun or pronoun stands independently of the rest of the sentence and is used with the participle placed just after it. It will be called nominative absolute. That is, when in a sentence the noun or pronoun is free from the other part of sentence and this noun or



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pronoun is used and placed just by the side of its participle. It will be called nominative absolute.

Following characteristics are found in nominative absolute.

1. The noun or pronoun with which participle is used is in nominative case.
2. The noun or the pronoun which is used with the participle is the subject of finite verb.
3. It is free from the rest part of the sentence.

Ex: The boy <sup>been</sup> having beaten by his father wept ~~biterly~~ bitterly.

In this example we find the following characteristics of the subject.

a) Here is 'the boy' in nominative case and it is used with the participle 'Having been beaten'.

That is used just beside it.

b) 'The boy' is the subject of the finite verb 'wept' in a sentence.

c) 'The boy' is absolutely free from the other part 'Having been beaten by his father'.

~~That is~~ this sentence.

That is why the boy will be ~~said~~ said to be in nominative case.

\* When to use nominative absolute -

Now, we have known about the



nominative absolute in detail. we have to see in which circumstances ~~nominative~~ nominative absolute ~~is~~ ~~is~~ is used to combine two or more simple sentences to create a larger simple sentence. usually nominative absolute is used in the following circumstances to combine two or more simple sentences to create a larger simple sentence.

1. Nominative absolute will be used in that condition situation when the subjects of simple sentences given are different not the same.
2. It seems that there is a type of casual relation (कसूर और उसके फल का संबंध) between the words done one after another.

Ex- The sun rose the darkness ~~the~~ disappear.

(सूर्य के उगने की आँधरी गायब हो गया)

The subject of the first simple sentence is 'The sun' and the subject of second simple sentence is 'The darkness' that are not the same. We know even this that here two verbs (rose and disappear) have been used between which there is a casual relation. That is because it is natural that the darkness vanishes when the sun rises.



That is why this type of sentences should be combined by following which

Ex- a) The more the darkness disappear

= ~~The sun~~ The sun having risen the darkness disappear.

a) The police ~~reached~~ reached.

b) The Thief ran away

= The police having reached the Thief ran away.

a) The class was over.

b) All the students went home.

= The class having been over all the students went home.

= The class being over all the students went home.

The ~~sent~~ sentences mentioned above have be combined with help of nominative absolute. That is because these subjects are of different types and there is casual relation between them. 'The police reached' and 'The class was over' are ~~causal~~ reason and 'the thief ran away' and 'All the students went home' are respectively the ~~reason~~ ~~or~~ result or the effect.

\* How to use nominative absolute.

We have known this thing ~~of~~ obviously that nominative absolute is called that subject (nominative) which



remain independent in the sentence because such a subject does not affect the verb.

In above sentences 'Sun', 'Police' and 'Class' are nominative absolute and in these sentences, darkness, thief and all the students are respectively nominative. Now we have ~~not~~ to notice that How nominative absolute is used to combine two or more simple sentences to create a larger simple sentence. In general way this point should be remembered in this relation that the subject of the verb that has been performed first that is comes first in order (the work which is reason) is placed before the participle and the subject of the work done latter (that is the effect or result is regarded as nominative).

In above sentences it has been done so. Firstly the rising ~~action~~ of ~~so~~ sun happened then the ~~disappearing~~ disappearing of darkness. Therefore the ~~sent~~ subject of the sentence (sun) have been placed before ~~the~~ the participle (having risen).

That is, 'the sun' have been made



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He is making a noise.  
They are making noise.

nominative absolute and the subject of the second sentence has been accepted as the nominative. On the basis of the rules ~~a~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~fore~~ <sup>re</sup> said some examples are being tried.

Ex. a) The king was killed  
by the soldiers were seized  
with fear.

= The king having being killed the  
soldiers were seized

a) the teacher entered the class.  
b) the children stopped making  
noises.

= The teacher having entered the  
class the children stopped making  
noises.

a) dogs arrived.

b) the deer fled away.

= Dogs having arrived the deer fled  
away.

a) The general was killed

b) The Army ~~rain~~ ran away.

= The general having being killed the  
army ran away.

a) the heat was intense.

b) the wedding party could not start.

= The heat having been intense the  
wedding party could not start.

a) the fog disappear

b) the sun ~~do~~ had risen.



= The sun having ~~had~~ risen the fog disappear.

(3) By the use of noun or phrase in apposition.

What is noun or phrase in apposition?

- The literal meaning of apposition is to place side by side. We can call it synonymous that is, having the same sense. If ~~it~~ in a sentence any other noun or phrase that has same sense is use to clear the meaning of any noun or phrase, this other noun or phrase will be called noun or phrase in apposition.

Ex- Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first president of free India, was an extra ordinary man.

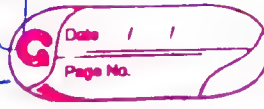
In this example the first president of free India which is evidently use to address the noun 'Dr. Rajendra Prasad'. In this sentence is noun apposition. Any other man can be of this name but noun apposition 'the first president of ~~Ind~~ free India' clears that the man whose quality is being mentioned is no other than Dr. Rajendra Prasad who was the first president of free India.

\* When to use noun / phrase in apposition.



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Noun or phrase in apposition is also used to combine simple sentences to make a larger simple sentence. For this it is necessary to pay attention to the following facts when to be used noun or phrase in apposition.

In that situation noun or phrase in apposition will be used when the things mentioned in the sentence have been explained in detail in other sentence.

Ex: a) William Wordsworth had some of the qualifications of a great poet.

b) He had great mastery over language.

c) He was great lover of nature.

d) He had an acquire knowledge of men and nature.

In this example —

In this example the ~~merit~~ merits and characteristics of William Wordsworth have been mentioned in the rest of these three sentences, those merits and characteristics have been explained in a way that is, it has been tried to clear this thing what qualities they were — command on language, love of nature, acquire knowledge of men and nature.



As such to create a larger simple sentence, these types of simple sentences should be combined by the use of noun or phrase in apposition.

\* How to use noun or phrase in apposition -

Now we have to understand this point how noun or phrase in apposition should be use to combine simple sentences. For this the following methods are tried. In course of explaining apposition we have known that apposition means placing side by side, that is why a noun or phrase is placed by the side of the noun which is explained. Comma(,) is placed both side of noun or phrase which is in apposition or dash(-) is used if noun in apposition comes at the last of sentence or clause. According to this rule the example mentioned above will be combined by the following methods

a) William words worth had some of the great qualifications of a great poet.  
by He had great mastery over language.

c) He was a great lover of nature.

d) He had ~~an~~ aquirete knowledge of men and nature.



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= William Wordsworth had some of the great qualification of a great poet; a great mastery of over language, a great lover of nature and an accurate knowledge of men and nature.

or. William Wordsworth, a great lover of nature, had some of the great qualification of a great poet, great mastery over language and accurate knowledge of the man and nature.

Besides this some more examples have been tried below.

Ex. ① a) Coulombs discovered America.  
b) He was an Italian.

= Coulombs, the discoverer of America, was an Italian.

② a) He scored hundred runs in an hour.

b) It is a splendid score.

= He scored hundred runs in an hour — splendid score.

③ a) Mumbai was once a fishing village.

b) It is now one of the biggest city of the world.

= Mumbai, once a fishing village, is now one of the biggest city in the world.



- ④ a) He bought a watch.  
b) It was the costliest in the shop.

= He bought a watch - the costliest in the shop.

- ⑤ a) The Tajmahal was built by Shahjahan.  
b) It is the glory of the India.  
- The Tajmahal, the glory of the India, was built by Shahjahan.

#### ④ By the use of Infinitive. What is infinitive? →

The word which expresses the simple general sense is known as infinitive. It is not combined with the subjects as such it is not governed and regulated the subject. that is, it has neither its number nor its subject. The Infinitive is usually created by adding 'to' before the base form of main verb.

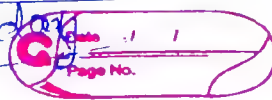
Ex. To go, To swim, To walk.  
To run etc.

Note:- But when some of main verbs - hear, see, need, feel, hear, make, let, bid, watch, behold, know, etc are used as the verb, the infinitive which come ~~which~~



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with them are used without 'to'.  
That is as the bare infinitive.

Ex. (a) I heard them speak (to speak)  
on several to pics.

(b) He saw you to play chess with  
Mohan.

(c) He dare not say. (to say) anything.

### \* When to use Infinitive

We have already know what infinitive is. Now, we have to see when infinitive is used to combine simple sentences to creat a larger simple sentence. Infinitive is normally used in following circumstances.

If it is known through the simple sentences that these sentences interdepend on each other which have been mentioned in that circumstance sentences are combined by using infinitive. Some times this mutuale relation (interdepend) is of cause and effect or result. but not necessary. but no doubt there is deep relation between them. these type of sentences can never be combined with the help of nominative absolute. that is because nominative absolute is used to combine those



simple sentences of which subjects are of different type and that is why ~~the~~ different things are mentioned in those simple sentences. And in those simple sentences works come to be done one after another systematically and there is relation of cause and effect ~~them~~ among them. but infinitive is used to combine those simple sentences b/w which there is relation of cause and effect. but work are not done one after another systematically on the contrary those works are done together not one by one. As though they are ~~comb~~ done they are combined with a chain. In all that infinitive is used to combine these two works - 'What are works was done and 'for what it ~~work~~ was done.'

Ex:- a) There lands were sold  
by there debts have to be paid.  
= There lands were sold to pay there debts.

Here in the second sentence cause has been ~~soon~~ shown and in first sentence its effect. This types of sentences should be combined by ~~using~~ using infinitive not by ~~them~~ using using nominative absolute.



That is because these works not same  
be done one after another systematical  
That is, ~~the~~ comma. ~~the~~ It does not  
seem that the second work was  
done after the completion of first one.

\* How to use infinitive?

It is very easy to use infinitive to  
combine simple sentences to make a  
larger simple sentence. In this respect  
it has also been said before that  
simple sentences can normally be  
combined by adding 'To' before a verb.

Ex ① a) I could not purchase the car.

b) I had not money.

= I had not money to purchase the  
car.

② a) I work hard.

b) I had to earn money.

= I work hard to earn money.

③ a) The boy saw his mother.

b) He was happy.

= The boy was happy to see his mother.

④ a) He is going to Delhi.

b) He will start business there

= He is going to Delhi to start the  
business there.

⑤ a) He studied hard.

b) He wanted to top the list of  
successful candidate.



= He studied hard to top the list of successful candidate.  
 (5) as my father was very much anxious.

by He had heard of my illness.  
 - My father was very much anxious to hear of my illness.

(5) By the use of Preposition or Prepositional phrase with noun or Gerund.

Without having proper knowledge it is hard to combine the sentences with help of preposition or prepositional phrase to create a larger simple sentence. When present participle of main verb ( $V_1 + ing = V_4$ ) is used as a noun in such case the verb will be called gerund.

Ex - Swimming is an art.

In this sentence 'swimming' performs the function of the noun as nominative.

- This wine is not for drinking.

In this sentence 'Drinking' is the object of the preposition 'for' and that is why it is a noun.

Now, we have to see that notice how ~~to~~ two or more simple sentences are combine by the use of gerund.



Ex - a) I have got the first prize.  
 b) I laboured hard for it.  
 = I got the first prize by labouring hard.

In this example 'labouring' is gerund for it is the object of preposition 'By'. In course of combining, labouring have has been made gerund by adding 'ing' to the last of its base form ('Labour') and sentences have been ~~together~~ ~~combine~~ connected together with the help of the preposition 'By'. Two or more simple sentences can also be combined by using preposition with noun.

Ex - ① a) He purchased a book.  
 b) It costs him ten rupees.

= He purchased a book for ten rupees.

In this example simple sentences have been combined by using the preposition 'for' before the noun 'rupees'.

Ex - ② a) I found a hunter in the forest.

b) He had a pistol in his pocket.

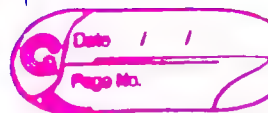
= I found a hunter in the forest with a pistol in his pocket.

Even in this example simple sentences have been combined by placing the

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preposition 'with' before the noun 'Pistol'.

Some more examples of the combination of simple sentence based on preposition or prepositional phrase with noun or gerund are given below.

Ex - ① a) I warned him many a time.  
b) He did not give up smoking.

= I warned him many a time

(क) वाक्य 4) In spite of my warning (many a time) he did not give up smoking.

② a) I wanted to read novels.  
b) I went to the national library.

= I went to the national library for the sake of reading novel.

(कारण)

③ a) His son died.  
b) That gave him a shock.

c) He never recovered from it.  
= He never recovered from the shock of his son's death. / of the death of son.

④ a) He has been fine.  
b) He was absent for ten days.

= In spite of remain fine.  
~~he was absent for ten days.~~  
= He has been fine for being absent for ten days.



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⑥ By the use of adverbs or adverbial phrase.

Two or more simple sentences can also be combined together to create a larger simple sentence. A sentence of time indicating, place indicating, quantity indicating, manner indicating, reason indicating, ~~the~~ result indicating of simple sentence among simple sentences given should be firstly selected and placed at its proper place in the sentence while combining the simple sentences to create a larger simple sentence.

Ex- ① a) I left my home.

b) I did not like to live.

= I left my home willingly / purposely / deliberately. (आनंदपूर्वक)

② a) Mohan came to me.

b) He came at ~~nigh~~ 9 o'clock.

= Mohan came to me at 9 o'clock

③ a) Raman got ~~plaw~~ plucked in the examination.

b) It was unfortunate.

= Unfortunately Raman got plucked in the examination.

④ a) He will return here in no time

b) It is certain. (निश्चय)

= He will certainly return here in no time.

- ⑤ a) He could not go to collage.  
b) He was ill.  
= He could not go to college due to his illness.

**B.** To combine simple sentences into a compound sentence.

What is a compound sentence?

A compound sentence is made up of two or more independent clauses or co-ordinate clauses connected together with a co-ordinating conjunction. The co-ordinating conjunctions join together the clauses of the same rank that is, the sentence that is made up of one principle clause and at least one co-ordinate clause is known as compound sentence. In this type of sentence, there can never be a sub-ordinate clause. so it is necessary to pay attention to the following points while creating a compound sentence by combining simple sentences.

1. There should be a principle clause and at least one co-ordinate clause in the compound sentence.
2. To combine simple sentences only co-ordinating conjunction, relative pronoun or, relative adverb should be used and never subordinating conjunction.



How to combine two or more simple sentences to create a compound sentence.

There are only two rules to make compound sentence by combining simple sentences -

- a) By using co-ordinating conjunctions
- b) By using relative pronoun or relative adverb.

① By using co-ordinating conjunctions  
Main co-ordinating conjunctions are following and, both and, also, too, as well, not only but also, Either or, neither nor, otherwise, as, but, yet, however, so, therefore, for etc.

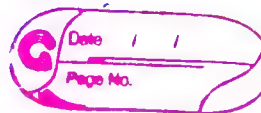
In general way compound sentences are created by combining simple sentences with the help of these co-ordinating conjunction.

Now, we have to notice that when which conjunction is used to combine simple sentences to create a compound sentence. In this connection there is not any fixed rule however paying attention to the meaning of simple sentences they are combined by following ways -

# Practise

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Combine each of the following groups of simple sentences into one larger simple sentence (as directed).

A By using and absolute phrase

- ① a) The collage was closed.  
b) The lecturers went home.

✓ The collage having been closed  
or, the lecturers went home.

- ② a) A fire had broken ~~house~~ out.  
b) The fire briged was called.

✓ A fire having ~~had been~~ broken out  
the fire briged was called.

- ③ a) The general was killed.  
b) The army surrendered.

✓ The general having been killed  
the army surrendered.

- ④ a) The ~~streets~~ were ~~more~~ muddy.  
b) Rain had fallen

✓ Rain having ~~been~~ fallen  
the streets were muddy.

B By using a noun or phrase in apposition.

- ① a) For George Washington never told a lie.



b) He was the first president of U.S.A.  
George Washington, the first president of U.S.A. never told a lie.

② a) my brother built this bridge.  
b) This was a great work.  
c) my brother was an engineer.  
= My brother, an engineer, built this bridge - a great work.

③ ~~a) my brother was an engineer.~~  
b) Alexander was a king of Macedonia.  
c) He fought with Porus.  
d) Porus was a king of India.

= Alexander, the king of Macedonia, fought with Porus, a king of India.

④ Mrs. Indira ~~Ghan~~ Gandhi was the prime minister of India.  
b) Mrs Indira Gandhi was the only daughter of Pt. Nehru.  
c) Pt Nehru was the first prime minister of India.

= Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, was the only daughter of Pt. Nehru, the first prime minister of India.

C. Combine the following sentences into one simple sentence.

By using an Infinitive.

(1) a) we are going to the garden.  
 b) we shall gather flowers there.  
 = we are going to the garden to gather flowers there.

(2) a) This news cannot be true.  
 b) It is too good.

— This news is too good to be true.

(3) a) The ~~is~~ Vice chancellor has come.  
 b) He will visit our collage.  
 — The vice chancellor has come to visit our collage.

(4) a) He ~~had~~ has gone to Delhi.  
 b) He will consult a doctor there.  
 c) He will also purchase a scooter there.

= He has gone to Delhi to consult a doctor there and also to purchase a scooter there.

D. By using preposition with a noun or prepositional phrase.

(1) a) The man killed the snake  
 b) he used a big stick. by using/  
 = The man killed the snake ~~by~~ / with a big stick



② a) The taxi was smashed.  
b) There was a ~~surface~~ <sup>serious</sup> accident.  
✓ = The taxi was smashed <sup>in</sup> a serious accident.

③ a) He worked very hard.  
b) He succeeded.  
✓ = He succeeded by working very hard.

④ By using an adverb and adverbial phrase.

① a) She ~~brought~~ broke the bangles.  
b) It was her intention to do ~~show~~ so.  
✓ = she broke the bangles intentionally.

② a) The door was broken open.  
b) Force was used.  
✓ = The door was broken open forcibly.

③ a) The fire was put out.  
b) This took only an instant.  
✓ = The fire was put out ~~in~~ only an instant instantly.

④ a) She came round.  
b) Her coming round was ~~grad~~ gradual.  
✓ = she came round gradually.

Combining the following simple Thursday sentences into a larger simple sentence

①

a) The sun set.

b) The farmers returned ~~there~~ their home.c) ~~The sun~~ Having ~~set~~ set

the farmers returned their home.

②

a) Mahatma Gandhi was an Indian saint.

b) He preached non-violence.

- Mahatma Gandhi, an Indian saint, preached non-violence.  
(गुटेरा केम)

③

a) Rajesh came.

b) Ravi came.

c) We began our lessons.

Having ~~Having~~ come Rajesh and Ravi having come we began our lessons.

④

a) She lost her purse.

b) She lost her wristed watch.

c) She was very ~~the~~ miserable.- ~~the~~ having lost her purse and wrist watch she was very miserable.

⑤

a) The hockey players ~~return~~ returned.

The hockey

b) They were rejoicing

players

c) They had won a victory.

returned

- ~~Having~~ won a victory and returned.

rejoicing

at their victory

the hockey players were

rejoicing.



1000 or, Rejoicing at their victory the hockey players returned. or, Having ~~rejoiced~~ <sup>rejoiced</sup> at their

- ⑥ a) Kolkata was once a small village.  
b) It is now the most popular city in India.

✓ = Kolkata, now the most populous city in India, was once a small village. or, Kolkata, once a small village,

- ⑦ a) He is going to his village.  
b) He will set up a collage.  
c) It will be a degree collage.

✓ = He is going to his village to set up a degree collage.

- ⑧ a) Elizabeth <sup>for</sup> reigned from forty seven years.  
b) She was virgin queen of England.

✓ = ~~Elizabeth~~ Elizabeth, a virgin queen of England, reigned for 47 years.

- ⑨ a) The Pilgrims reached Bodhi Gaya  
b) It is the holiplace of Buddhists

✓ The pilgrims reached Bodhi Gaya - the holiplace of Buddhists.

- ⑩ a) The teacher was not in the class  
b) The door was shut.  
c) The boys made a great noise in the class.

✓ Having the teacher being <sup>not</sup> in the class and the door shut ~~the~~ ~~time~~, the boys made a great noise in the class.

11) a) My friend could not pass the exam.

b) He was unlucky.

= My friend could not pass the exam unluckily.

12) a) The lion killed a cow.

b) He killed a goat.

c) He killed a deer.

= The lion killed a cow, a goat and a deer.

13) a) The teacher entered the class.

b) The boys stopped making noises.

= Having the teacher entered the class the boys stopped making noises.

14) a) He saw me.

b) He was very glad.

= Having been very glad he saw me. He was very glad to see me.

15) a) I spoke to the teacher.

b) I sat at the table.

c) I held the book in my hand.

= Having sat/sitted at the table and held the book in my hand I spoke to the teacher.



- (K) a) He loaded the gun.  
 b) He took aim.  
 c) He shot at the deer.  
 = Having loaded the gun and  
 taken aim he shot at the deer.

(i) On reading simple sentences it seems that there is the <sup>sense</sup> of contrast. In that situation any suitable adversative conjunction is used to combine those simple sentences together.

Ex- a) You are poor.

b) You are honest.

= You are poor but honest.

or, you are poor yet you are honest.

or, Though you are poor yet you are honest.

In this example the words 'Poor' and 'Honest' express the sense of contrast. That is why compound sentence has been formed by combining them with the help of co-ordinating conjunction but or yet.

(ii) If on the basis of one of the simple sentences given inference (अनुमान) is expressed or in one sentence there is a cause

and effect in other one in this situation. compound sentence is created by ~~comp~~ combining those simple sentence with the help of co-ordinating conjunctions 'so' or 'therefore'

Ex - a) He worked hard.

b) He was tired.

= He worked hard so he was tired.

or, He worked hard therefore he was ~~was~~ tired.

a) He lost his money.

b) He is ~~very~~ sorry

= He lost his money therefore he is sorry.

In these Examples 'To work hard' and 'To lose money' are cause and to tire and to become sorry are respectively their effect.

(ii) If in simple sentences the sense of like in one thing among many or the sense of disliking is all expressed in this case to create compound sentence by combining simple sentences, co-relative conjunction 'either - - - or' or 'neither - nor' should be used.

Ex - a) Do not eat meat.

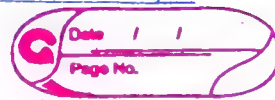
b) Do not eat fish.

= eat neither meat nor ~~fish~~ fish.



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or, neither eat meat nor eat fish.

a) Give everything.

b) Give nothing.

= Either give everything or give nothing.

or, give either everything or nothing.

(iv) By reading simple sentences if we reach on this climax that there is a statement in each sentence in the circumstance compound sentence is created by combining simple sentence with the help of co-ordinating conjunctions - and, as well as, both - and, or, not only - but also

Ex- a) She shouted.

b) She wept.

= She shouted and wept.

or, she not only shouted but only wept

or, she both shouted and wept

or, she shouted as well as wept.

2) By using relative pronoun or relative adverb.

Compound sentence is usually created by combining sentences with the help of relative pronouns or relative adverbs. where, who, when etc.

Ex- a) I went home.

b) I ~~stade~~ stayed there for a month

= I went home where I ~~stade~~ stayed for a month

a) Let us come tomorrow.  
b) then we shall discuss this matter.

= Let us come tomorrow when we shall discuss this matter.

a) The postman came

b) ~~the~~ he gave me a letter.

= The postman came who gave me a letter.

~~C To combining~~

Practice

~~C To combine simple~~

★ Combine the following sentences

1. a) The principal watched the match.

b) The lecturer also watched the match not only — but also

~~and~~ = The principal and the lecturer watched the match.

or, Either the principal or the lecturer watched the match.

2. a) He must return the watch.

b) He must pay the price of the watch.

He must either return the watch or pay ~~the price of~~ its price.



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5. a) He was not defeated.  
b) He was not humiliated.  
He was not ~~only~~ <sup>neither</sup> defeated  
but also humiliated.

4. a) I am weak.  
b) I shall swim across the river.

= I am weak (but) I shall swim across  
the river.  
never stales

5. a) ~~His brother~~ He is responsible for this  
accident.

- b) ~~He~~ His brother is equally responsible  
for this accident.

Not only he is responsible for this  
accident but also his brother is

e. responsible for this accident  
He no less than his brother

6. a) Take this medicine regularly.  
b) You cannot recover.

= Take this medicine regularly ~~so~~ else/a/  
otherwise you cannot recover.

7. a) He made mischief (got it)

- b) He was punished.

= He made mischief so he was punished  
as, He made mischief therefore he was  
punished.

8. a) come to my place before 6 o'clock.  
 b) you may ~~fin~~ not find me at home.  
 = Come to my place before 6 o'clock  
or / else / otherwise you may not find me  
 at home.

9. a) Raju is innocent  
 b) Ramu is equally innocent.  
 = Raju no less than Ramu is  
 innocent.

10. a) The pick pocket was find.  
 b) He was send to jail.  
 = The pick pocket was find and  
~~he was~~ send to jail. both.

11. a) I saw the principle.  
 b) He ~~see~~ recognised me at once.  
 I saw the principle who  
 recognised me at once.

12. Combine the following sentences into  
 simple sentences.

1. a) My friend wrote a letter.  
 b) He ~~put~~ put it into an envelop.  
 c) He gave ~~it~~ it to his servant  
 to post.  
 = Having written a letter and  
 envelop (तारुबु) ~~he~~ gave it to his  
 servant to post. → my friend.



2 a) The boy ~~was~~ beaten by his father.  
b) He wept bitterly.

~~Having been beaten by his father he wept~~  
~~bitterly~~ The boy having been beaten by his father he wept bitterly.

3 a) He opened his almirah.

b) He took out his revolver.

c) He put his revolver into his pocket.

d) He went toward the forest.

Having opened his almirah taken out his revolver and put ~~his revolver~~ it into

4 ~~a) He~~ his pocket he went toward the forest.

4 ~~He~~ was tired of studying.

~~He~~ went out to play.

Being tired of studying he went out to play.

C. To combine simple sentences into a complex sentence. —

First of all it ~~be~~ behoves for us to ~~at~~ understand this well what is ~~meant~~ meant by complex sentence. In this respect a special knowledge is ~~begin~~ ~~below~~ given below.

A complex sentence is one that is made of one principle clause and one or more subordinate clause.

Ex. He failed because he does not labour hard.

In this example there are two clauses that is, this example is consisted of two clause-

a) He failed

b) He does not labour hard,

In which first is principle clause and second is sub-ordinate clause that is why it is a complex sentence.

How to combine simple sentences into complex sentence.

Since it is necessary to be a principal clause and at least one ~~sub-ord.~~ sub ordinate clause in a complex sentence as such one simple sentence out of simple sentences given should be made principal clause and the rest simple sentences should be changed into the form of sub ordinate clause joining by sub ordinating conjunctions. We know that sub-ordinate clause is of three types -

- (i) sub ordinate noun clause
- (ii) sub ordinate adjective clause
- (iii) sub ordinate adverb clause

All this three types of subordinate clause are started with sub ordinating conjunctions. Among them following are main that.



who, whom, whose, which (In which, of which etc) what, because, since, ~~why~~ why, so that, that, in order that; as, as if, as soon as, though, before, after, if, unless, when, where, till, as long as, than, untill, while, ~~to~~ However, Howsoever, etc.

Now, we have to see that to make complex sentence by simple sentence given when and where which subordinating conjunctions should be used. That is, when and where a complex sentence is created by using noun clause, adjective clause and adverb clause. For this we ~~have to~~ shall have to pay attention to the sense and meaning of simple sentences given. If we know the way of the use of the clauses that is, noun clause, adjective clause and adverb clause ~~is~~ it will be easy for ~~create~~ us to create a complex sentence of simple sentence understanding ~~their~~ their sense or meaning. As such we should consider one by one how to ~~use~~ these clause be used.

1. How to use adverb clause -

On reading simple sentences it should seem that there is the sense of cause, condition, contrast or comparison.

In this situation simple sentences should be ~~at~~ created by the use of adverb, to make a complex sentence clause

Ex- a) He stood first

b) He worked hard.

= He stood first because he worked hard.

a) I am very lucky.

b) I am always happy.

= Though I am very lucky I am always happy.

a) He is an honest man.

b) No other man is more honest.

= No other man is as honest as he is or, he is more honest than any other man.

a) You must come.

b) He will then agree to go there

= He will agree to go there if ~~he~~ you come.

a) You may sow little or much

b) You will reap accordingly

= You will reap accordingly as you sow little or much.

a) He has treated me

He will certain way.

b) I will treat him in the same way.

= I will treat him as he ~~has~~ has treated me.



a) The police ~~had~~ <sup>must</sup> get ordered

b) They will then fire.

= The police ~~get~~ must get ordered before the fire/firing.

~~In this~~ The sentences mentioned above have been changed into a complex sentence with a help of adverb clause.

The first two simple sentences given above express the sense of cause that is why. They have been combined with the help of sub-ordinating conjunction because.

The second two simple sentences express the sense of contrast. They have been combined by sub-ordinating conjunction Though. Third and fourth simple sentence respectively express the sense of comparison and condition that is why they have been combined by than and if respectively. Fifth and sixth simple sentence express the sense of manner. They have been combined by According as and as respectively.

Similarly the last two simple sentences denote the sense of ~~too~~ time therefore they have been combined with the help of sub-ordinating conjunction.

In this way according to the sense of simple sentences mentioned above

complex sentence is created by using sub-ordinating conjunction.

2. How to use adjective clause to form a complex sentence.

In any If in any one sentence of simple sentences given, a certain person or thing has been mentioned and in other sentences he or its same quality have been characterised in this circumstance the simple sentences are changed into a complex sentence with the help of adjective clause. For this sub-ordinating conjunctions - who, which, that, when, where etc. are used.

Ex. a) This is the boy.

b) He stood first on the list.

= This is the boy who stood first on the list.

a) This is the book.

b) I like it most.

= This is the book which I like it most.

a) He is down.

b) He needs fear no fall.

= He ~~that~~ that/who is down needs fear no fall.

a) This is the house

b) I ~~to~~ live in it.

= This is the house where I live in.



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In one sentence of examples given above, a certain ~~thing~~ of person, thing or place (Boy, book, house etc) has been mentioned and in other sentences they have been characterised therefore they have been combined by Adjective clauses as a rule.

3. How to use noun clause to create a complex sentence.

If in the first sentence out of simple sentences given a certain fact or statement is accepted or rejected in other sentence in that case noun clause is used to create complex sentence. ~~Noun clause is used to~~ ~~for~~ Usually noun clause is created by using the relating pronoun or relative adverb - that, which, who, what, when, where etc.

① a) Purchases ~~you~~ he will come.  
by I hope so

2 I hope that he will come.

② a) Sohan is intelligent.

b) This is the remark of teacher  
= The remark of the teacher

Is that Sohan is intelligent

3) a) He is ill.

b) I do not know.

= I do not know that ~~(whether)~~ he is ill  
(whether/if)

In one sentence or simple sentence mentioned above there is a statement which has been excepted or rejected in other sentence. as such those types of simple sentences have been ~~change~~ changed into a complex sentence with the help of noun clause.

\* Combine the following sentences into a complex sentence

1. a) somebody broke the window pane.

b) The night guard does not know the mischief maker.

= The night guard does not know who broke the window pane.

2. a) The class teacher was absent.

b) The reason for his absence was not known.

(the reason) = why the class teacher was absent was not known.

3. a) will his cousin help him.

b) he wants to know that.

= he wants to know ~~that~~ whether his cousin help him.

4. a) I have seen the house

b) Pt. Nehru was born in this house.



= I have seen the house where Pt. Nehru was born.

5. a) This is the watch.

b) I lost it yesterday.

= This is the watch that I lost yesterday.

6. a) ~~the~~ The plain was very good.

b) you acted on this plain.

The plain was very good that which you acted on this plain is very good.

7. He worked very hard.

b) His purpose was to get scholarship.

= He worked very hard because that his purpose was to get scholarship he might.

8. a) He came here.

b) He wanted to purchase a car.

He came here because he wanted to purchase a car.

9. a) The boy stood on the burning deck.

b) All but he had already fled / fled it from already.

The boy stood on the burning deck thought all but he had fled away from it already.

10. a) It rained very heavily.

b) Its ~~rele~~ result was the river was in flood.

= It rained very so heavily which that result was the river was in flood.



Combine the following sentences into a simple or complex or mixed or compound sentence.

1. a) He died at the ~~ed~~ age of <sup>45</sup> ~~fourty~~  
 b) Fever was the cause of his ~~died~~ death  
 c) He was treated by the best physician.  
 - He died of fever at the age of 45.  
 though ~~in the spite of~~ ~~he was~~ treated by the best  
~~at he was~~ physician.

2. a) I was returning from collage.  
 b) I saw a ~~wound~~ wounded man.  
 c) He was lying on the road side.  
 = ~~Having seen~~ ~~been~~ returning  
 from collage I saw a wounded  
 man, who was lying on the road  
 side. I saw a wounded man lying on the  
 road side while I was returning from collage.

3. a) Portia was the wife of Vassanio.  
 b) She saved the life of Antonio.  
 c) Antonio was the merchant of Venice.

= Portia, the wife of Vassanio, saved the life of Antonio - ~~who was~~ merchant of Venice.

4. a) He came running to me.  
 b) He carried a gun on his back.  
 c) It was a big gun.

~~Having~~ ~~carried~~ ~~a big gun~~ ~~on his~~  
~~back~~ he came running to me.  
 = He came to me with a big gun on  
 his <sup>returning</sup> back.



5. a) There was a man hiding in my garden.

b) He was armed with a gun.

c) He was a Pathan.

= There was a man, a ~~Pathan~~, who was hiding in my garden, was a Pathan and armed with a gun.  
or, A Pathan armed with a gun was hiding in my garden.

6. a) The murder was proved,

b) The judge then ordered the man to be executed.

c) The man had been ~~for~~ 4 days under trial.

The murder having been proved the judge ordered the man who had been four days under trial to be executed.

① Though treated by the best physician he died of fever at the age of 45.  
or, In spite of treating by the best physician he died of fever at the age of 45.

7. a) We heard the sad news.

b) we immediately started for the afflicted house.

c) There we found the ~~mourners~~

= On hearing the sad news <sup>mourners</sup> we immediately started for the afflicted house.



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were we found the  
mourners.

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09. Having heard the sad news and started  
for the afflicted house we found the  
~~now~~ mourners there.

- 8.
- a) Alexander was the king of Macedonia.
  - b) He fought with Porus.
  - c) Porus was the king of India.

= Alexander, the king of Macedonia, fought  
with Porus, the king of India.

- 9.
- a) He was helping his friend.
  - b) His friend was learning to ride  
a scooter.

c) He The scooter was new.

= He was helping his friend who was  
learning to ride a new scooter.

09. He was helping his friend to learning how to ride  
a new scooter.

10. a) ~~He~~ I looked at the stars.

b) I did this very carefully.

c) I used binoculars.

= ~~He~~ I looked at the stars very carefully  
by using binoculars.

11. a) Siraj-Ud-Daulah was defeated.

b) He fled from the battle field.

c) His horse could not carry him  
more than a few ~~miles~~ miles.

When Siraj-Ud-Daulah fled defeated  
from the battle field his horse could  
not carry him more than a few miles.



12. a) It was now 6 o'clock in the evening.  
b) It was too late to start on our journey.

c) We postponed starting till the following morning.

= It was now 6 o'clock in the evening that was too late to start on our journey so we postponed starting till the following morning.

13. a) He struck his foot against a stone.

b) He fell to the ground.

c) He made his clothes very dirty.

(कृपया ध्यान दें) = ~~Having~~ As struck his foot against a stone and fell to the ground and ~~he~~ made his clothes very dirty.

12. ~~At 6 o'clock in the evening~~

It was too late to start on our journey at 6 o'clock in the evening so we postponed starting till the following morning.